

OILS AND FATS

19493. Adulteration and misbranding of table and cooking oil. U. S. v. 16 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33435. Sample No. 53072-L.)

LIBEL FILED: June 27, 1952, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 26, 1952, by the Vincent Formusa Co., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 16 1-gallon cans of table and cooking oil at St. Louis, Mo.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Marconi Brand Contains 75% Cottonseed Oil 20% Olive Oil 5% Peanut Oil."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, olive oil, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article; and, Section 402 (b) (2), a vegetable oil containing little or no olive oil had been substituted for a blend of 75 percent cottonseed oil, 20 percent olive oil, and 5 percent peanut oil.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Contains * * * 20% Olive Oil" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained little, if any, olive oil.

DISPOSITION: July 25, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a charitable institution, for use by the institution and not for sale.

19494. Adulteration and misbranding of cooking oil. U. S. v. 16 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33423. Sample No. 33235-L.)

LIBEL FILED: June 27, 1952, Eastern District of Michigan.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 8, 1952, by Roma Macaroni Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 16 1-gallon cans of cooking oil at Detroit, Mich.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Presto Brand Cooking Oil A Delicious Blend of 75% Corn Oil and 25% Pure Olive Oil Packed By Illinois Oil Packing And Distributing Company, Chicago, Illinois."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, olive oil, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article; and, Section 402 (b) (2), a mixture of corn oil and peanut oil with less than 25 percent of olive oil had been substituted for a blend of 75 percent corn oil and 25 percent olive oil.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "A * * * Blend of 75% Corn Oil and 25% * * * Olive Oil" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was a mixture of corn oil and peanut oil with less than 25 percent of olive oil.

DISPOSITION: August 18, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a Federal institution, for its use and not for sale.

19495. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 80 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 32830. Sample Nos. 10477-L, 10491-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 29, 1952, Eastern District of Michigan.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 23, 1951, by Moscahlades Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 80 cans of olive oil at Detroit, Mich.

LABEL, IN PART: "One Gallon Net Extra Fine Olive Oil Apollo Brand."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (e) (2), the product failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents since the cans contained less than the labeled "One Gallon Net."

DISPOSITION: August 14, 1952. Moscahlades Bros., Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be repackaged, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

SPICES, FLAVORS, AND SEASONING MATERIALS

19496. Adulteration of cumin seed. U. S. v. 14 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33669. Sample No. 41996-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 4, 1952, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 17, 1951, from the Republic of Panama.

PRODUCT: 14 110-pound bags of cumin seed at San Francisco, Calif., in the possession of S. H. Tyler & Sons.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of rodent pellets; and, Section 402 (a) (4), the article had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: September 29, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19497. Adulteration of whole mace. U. S. v. Approximately 450 Pounds * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33863. Sample No. 6724-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 11, 1952, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 7, 1952, by Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co., from Jersey City, N. J.

PRODUCT: Approximately 450 pounds of whole mace in 7 crates at Charlestown, Mass.

LABEL, IN PART: (Crate) "Entrepot Produce of Mace British West Indies."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects.

DISPOSITION: November 17, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19498. Adulteration of paprika. U. S. v. 70 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 34069. Sample No. 42004-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 30, 1952, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 3, 1952, from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 70 110-pound bags of paprika at San Francisco, Calif.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects and insect webbing. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.